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TRIGONOMETRÍA

GRUPO PITÁGORAS

IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

IDENTIDADES PARA EL ÁNGULO DOBLE

1. IDENTIDADES PRINCIPALES:

- $\text{Sen}2x = 2\text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Cos}x$

Demostración:

$$\text{Sen}(x + y) = \text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Cos}y + \text{Sen}y \cdot \text{Cos}x$$

$$\text{Si: } y = x$$

$$\text{Sen}(x + x) = \text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Cos}x + \text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Cos}x$$

$$\text{Sen}2x = 2\text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Cos}x$$

1. IDENTIDADES PRINCIPALES:

- $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$

Demostración:

$$\cos(x + y) = \cos x \cdot \cos y - \sin x \cdot \sin y$$

Si: $y = x$

$$\cos(x + x) = \cos x \cdot \cos x - \sin x \cdot \sin x$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

- $\cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$

Demostración:

$$\cos 2x = \underbrace{\cos^2 x}_{1 - \sin^2 x} - \sin^2 x$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$

- $\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$

Demostración:

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \underbrace{\sin^2 x}_{1 - \cos^2 x}$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x)$$

$$\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

1. IDENTIDADES PRINCIPALES:

- $\tan 2x = \frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$

Demostración:

$$\tan(x + y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \cdot \tan y}$$

Si: $y = x$

$$\tan(x + x) = \frac{\tan x + \tan x}{1 - \tan x \cdot \tan x}$$

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

1. IDENTIDADES PRINCIPALES:

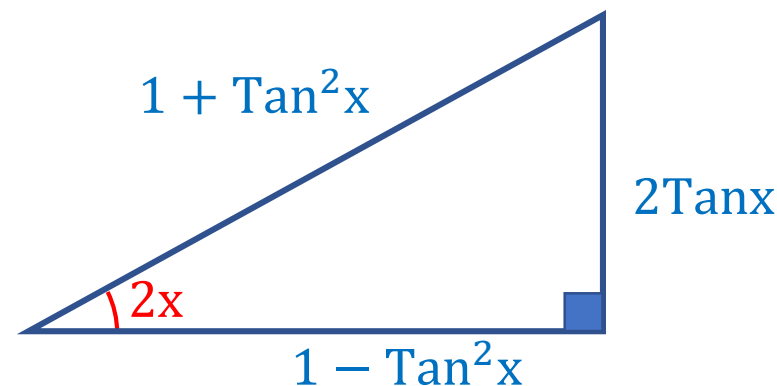
- $\text{Sen}2x = 2\text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Cos}x$

- $\text{Cos}2x = \text{Cos}^2x - \text{Sen}^2x$

→ $\text{Cos}2x = 1 - 2\text{Sen}^2x$

→ $\text{Cos}2x = 2\text{Cos}^2x - 1$

- $\text{Tan}2x = \frac{2\text{Tan}x}{1 - \text{Tan}^2x}$



→ $\text{Sen}2x = \frac{2\text{Tan}x}{1 + \text{Tan}^2x}$

→ $\text{Cos}2x = \frac{1 - \text{Tan}^2x}{1 + \text{Tan}^2x}$

2. IDENTIDADES AUXILIARES:

$$a) (\text{Sen}x \pm \text{Cos}x)^2 = 1 \pm \text{Sen}2x$$

Demostración:

$$(\text{Sen}x \pm \text{Cos}x)^2 = 1 \pm \underbrace{2\text{Sen}x\text{Cos}x}_{\text{Sen}2x}$$

$$(\text{Sen}x \pm \text{Cos}x)^2 = 1 \pm \text{Sen}2x$$

2. IDENTIDADES AUXILIARES:

$$b) \cos^4 x - \sin^4 x = \cos 2x$$

Demostración:

$$\cos^4 x - \sin^4 x = \underbrace{(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)}_1 \underbrace{(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)}_{\cos 2x}$$

$$\cos^4 x - \sin^4 x = \cos 2x$$

2. IDENTIDADES AUXILIARES:

$$c) \quad \text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \text{Cos} 4x$$

Demostración:

$$\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x = 1 - 2\text{Sen}^2 x \text{Cos}^2 x$$

$$\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x = 1 - \frac{2 \cdot 2\text{Sen}^2 x \cdot \text{Cos}^2 x}{2}$$

(Sen 2x)²

$$\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x = 1 - \frac{4\text{Sen}^2 x \cdot \text{Cos}^2 x}{2}$$

$$\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x = 1 - \frac{2\text{Sen}^2 2x}{2 \cdot 2}$$

(1 - Cos 4x)

$$\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x = \frac{4}{4} - \frac{(1 - \text{Cos} 4x)}{4}$$

$$\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \text{Cos} 4x$$

2. IDENTIDADES AUXILIARES:

$$d) \quad \text{Sen}^6x + \text{Cos}^6x = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8}\text{Cos}4x$$

Demostración:

$$\text{Sen}^6x + \text{Cos}^6x = 1 - 3\text{Sen}^2x\text{Cos}^2x$$

$$\text{Sen}^6x + \text{Cos}^6x = 1 - \frac{3 \cdot \overbrace{4\text{Sen}^2x \cdot \text{Cos}^2x}^{(\text{Sen}2x)^2}}{4}$$

$$\text{Sen}^6x + \text{Cos}^6x = 1 - \frac{3\text{Sen}^22x}{4}$$

$$\text{Sen}^6x + \text{Cos}^6x = 1 - \frac{3 \cdot \overbrace{2\text{Sen}^22x}^{(1 - \text{Cos}4x)}}{4 \cdot 2}$$

$$\text{Sen}^6x + \text{Cos}^6x = \frac{8}{8} - \frac{3(1 - \text{Cos}4x)}{8}$$

$$\text{Sen}^6x + \text{Cos}^6x = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8}\text{Cos}4x$$

2. IDENTIDADES AUXILIARES:

e) $\text{Cot}x + \text{Tan}x = 2\text{Csc}2x$

Demostración:

$$\text{Cot}x + \text{Tan}x = \text{Sec}x \cdot \text{Csc}x$$

$$\text{Cot}x + \text{Tan}x = \frac{1}{\text{Cos}x \cdot \text{Sen}x}$$

$$\text{Cot}x + \text{Tan}x = \frac{2}{2\text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Cos}x}$$

$$\text{Cot}x + \text{Tan}x = \frac{2}{\text{Sen}2x}$$

$$\text{Cot}x + \text{Tan}x = 2\text{Csc}2x$$

2. IDENTIDADES AUXILIARES:

$$f) \cot x - \tan x = 2\cot 2x$$

Demostración:

$$\cot x - \tan x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\cot x - \tan x = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\sin x \cos x}$$

$$\cot x - \tan x = \frac{2 \cos 2x}{2 \sin x \cos x}$$

$$\cot x - \tan x = \frac{2 \cos 2x}{\sin 2x}$$

$$\cot x - \tan x = 2 \cot 2x$$

2. IDENTIDADES AUXILIARES:

g) $\text{Cot}x = \text{Csc}2x + \text{Cot}2x$

Demostración:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Cot}x + \text{Tan}x & = & 2\text{Csc}2x \\ \text{Cot}x - \text{Tan}x & = & 2\text{Cot}2x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \downarrow (+) \end{array}$$

$$\cancel{2}\text{Cot}x = \cancel{2}\text{Csc}2x + \cancel{2}\text{Cot}2x$$

$$\text{Cot}x = \text{Csc}2x + \text{Cot}2x$$

2. IDENTIDADES AUXILIARES:

$$h) \tan x = \csc 2x - \cot 2x$$

Demostración:

$$\begin{array}{r} \cot x + \tan x = 2 \csc 2x \\ \cot x - \tan x = 2 \cot 2x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \downarrow (-) \end{array}$$

$$\cancel{2} \tan x = \cancel{2} \csc 2x - \cancel{2} \cot 2x$$

$$\tan x = \csc 2x - \cot 2x$$

2. IDENTIDADES AUXILIARES:

$$\text{i) } \sec 2x + 1 = \frac{\tan 2x}{\tan x}$$

Demostración:

$$\sec 2x + 1 = \frac{1 + \tan^2 x}{1 - \tan^2 x} + 1$$

$$\sec 2x + 1 = \frac{2}{1 - \tan^2 x} \times \frac{\tan x}{\tan x}$$

$$\sec 2x + 1 = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} \times \frac{1}{\tan x}$$

$$\sec 2x + 1 = \frac{\tan 2x}{\tan x}$$

2. IDENTIDADES AUXILIARES:

$$j) \sec 2x - 1 = \tan 2x \cdot \tan x$$

Demostración:

$$\sec 2x - 1 = \frac{1 + \tan^2 x}{1 - \tan^2 x} - 1$$

$$\sec 2x - 1 = \frac{2 \tan^2 x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

$$\sec 2x - 1 = \frac{2 \tan x \cdot \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

$$\sec 2x - 1 = \tan 2x \tan x$$

2. IDENTIDADES AUXILIARES:

a) $(\text{Sen}x \pm \text{Cos}x)^2 = 1 \pm \text{Sen}2x$

b) $\text{Cos}^4x - \text{Sen}^4x = \text{Cos}2x$

c) $\text{Sen}^4x + \text{Cos}^4x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\text{Cos}4x$

d) $\text{Sen}^6x + \text{Cos}^6x = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8}\text{Cos}4x$

e) $\text{Cot}x + \text{Tan}x = 2\text{Csc}2x$

f) $\text{Cot}x - \text{Tan}x = 2\text{Cot}2x$

g) $\text{Cot}x = \text{Csc}2x + \text{Cot}2x$

h) $\text{Tan}x = \text{Csc}2x - \text{Cot}2x$

i) $\text{Sec}2x + 1 = \frac{\text{Tan}2x}{\text{Tan}x}$

j) $\text{Sec}2x - 1 = \text{Tan}2x \cdot \text{Tan}x$

3. IDENTIDADES DE DEGRADACIÓN:

$$\diamond 2\text{Sen}^2x = 1 - \text{Cos}2x$$

Demostración:

$$\text{Cos}2x = 1 - 2\text{Sen}^2x$$

$$2\text{Sen}^2x = 1 - \text{Cos}2x$$

$$\diamond 2\text{Cos}^2x = 1 + \text{Cos}2x$$

Demostración:

$$\text{Cos}2x = 2\text{Cos}^2x - 1$$

$$2\text{Cos}^2x = 1 + \text{Cos}2x$$

3. IDENTIDADES DE DEGRADACIÓN:

$$\diamond 8\text{Sen}^4x = 3 - 4\text{Cos}2x + \text{Cos}4x$$

Demostración:

$$\text{Sen}^4x + \text{Cos}^4x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\text{Cos}4x \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} (-) \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Cos}^4x - \text{Sen}^4x = \text{Cos}2x$$

$$2\text{Sen}^4x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\text{Cos}4x - \text{Cos}2x$$

$$\times 4: \quad 8\text{Sen}^4x = 3 - 4\text{Cos}2x + \text{Cos}4x$$

3. IDENTIDADES DE DEGRADACIÓN:

$$\diamond 8\cos^4 x = 3 + 4\cos 2x + \cos 4x$$

Demostración:

$$\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4x \quad \downarrow (+)$$

$$\cos^4 x - \sin^4 x = \cos 2x$$

$$2\cos^4 x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4x + \cos 2x$$

$$\times 4: \quad 8\cos^4 x = 3 + 4\cos 2x + \cos 4x$$

2. IDENTIDADES DE DEGRADACIÓN:

$$\diamond 2\text{Sen}^2x = 1 - \text{Cos}2x$$

$$\diamond 2\text{Cos}^2x = 1 + \text{Cos}2x$$

$$\diamond 8\text{Sen}^4x = 3 - 4\text{Cos}2x + \text{Cos}4x$$

$$\diamond 8\text{Cos}^4x = 3 + 4\text{Cos}2x + \text{Cos}4x$$

❖ OBSERVACIÓN:

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq \text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Cos}x \leq \frac{1}{2}; \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \leq \text{Sen}^{2n}x + \text{Cos}^{2n}x \leq 1; \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \wedge n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

❖ OBSERVACIÓN:

Si $x \in [0 ; \pi]$, se cumple:

$$\bullet \underbrace{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \cdots \sqrt{2 + 2\cos x}}}}}_{n \text{ radicales}} = 2\text{Sen}\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right)$$

$$\bullet \underbrace{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \cdots \sqrt{2 + 2\cos x}}}}}_{n \text{ radicales}} = 2\text{Cos}\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right)$$

MOMENTO DE PRACTICAR

PROBLEMAS Y RESOLUCIÓN



1. Calcule el valor de $\text{Sen}2x$, si se tiene que: $\text{Sen}x + \text{Cos}x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

Resolución:

$$\text{Sen}x + \text{Cos}x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$AL^2:$

$$1 + \text{Sen}2x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{Sen}2x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

CLAVE: D

IDENTIDADES PARA EL ÁNGULO DOBLE

2. Determinar la diferencia entre los valores máximo y mínimo de la expresión : $S = 16\text{Sen}^2x + \text{Cos}4x$

Resolución:

$$S = 8.2 \text{Sen}^2 x + \text{Cos}2(2x)$$

$$S = 8(1 - \cos 2x) + 2\cos^2 2x - 1$$

$$S = 2\cos^2 2x - 8\cos 2x + 7$$

$$S = 2(\cos^2 2x - 4\cos 2x + 4) + 7 - 8$$

$$S = 2(\cos 2x - 2)^2 - 1$$

$\in \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow 2x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$-1 \leq \cos 2x \leq 1$$

$$-3 \leq \cos 2x - 2 \leq -1$$

$$1 \leq (\cos 2x - 2)^2 \leq 9$$

$$2 \leq 2(\cos 2x - 2)^2 \leq 18$$

$$\underbrace{1}_{S_{\min}} \leq 2(\cos 2x - 2)^2 - 1 \leq \underbrace{17}_{S_{\max}}$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{máx}} - S_{\text{mín}} = 16$$

CLAVE: C

3. Si se tiene que : $\sec^2 \alpha - \sec^2 \beta = 4$, calcule el valor de : $S = \frac{\tan \alpha}{\sec 2\alpha} - \frac{\tan \beta}{\sec 2\beta}$

Resolución:

$$S = \frac{\tan \alpha}{\sec 2\alpha} - \frac{\tan \beta}{\sec 2\beta}$$

$$S = \frac{\cancel{\tan \alpha}}{\frac{2\cancel{\tan \alpha}}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}} - \frac{\cancel{\tan \beta}}{\frac{2\cancel{\tan \beta}}{1 + \tan^2 \beta}}$$

$$S = \frac{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}{2} - \frac{1 + \tan^2 \beta}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{\sec^2 \alpha - \sec^2 \beta}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{4}{2}$$

$$\therefore S = 2$$

CLAVE: B

4. Reducir la expresión: $E = (\tan x + \cot x)(\sec^2 x + \csc^2 x)$

Resolución:

$$E = (\tan x + \cot x) \underbrace{(\sec^2 x \cdot \csc^2 x)}_{(\sec x \cdot \csc x)^2} \underbrace{(\tan x + \cot x)^2}_{}$$

$$E = (\tan x + \cot x)^3$$

$$E = (2\csc 2x)^3$$

$$\therefore E = 8\csc^3 2x$$

CLAVE: C

IDENTIDADES PARA EL ÁNGULO DOBLE

5. Hallar el rango de la función : $F(x) = 2\text{Sen}x \left[\sqrt{2}\text{Cos} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x \right) + \text{Cos}x \right]$

Resolución:

$x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$F(x) = 2\text{Sen}x \left[\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{Cos}x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{Sen}x \right) + \text{Cos}x \right]$$

$$F(x) = 2\text{Sen}x [2\text{Cos}x - \text{Sen}x]$$

$$F(x) = 2 \cdot 2\text{Sen}x \text{Cos}x - 2\text{Sen}^2x$$

$$F(x) = 2\text{Sen}2x - (1 - \text{Cos}2x)$$

$$F(x) = 2\text{Sen}2x + \text{Cos}2x - 1$$

$\longrightarrow 2x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$-\sqrt{5} \leq 2\text{Sen}2x + \text{Cos}2x \leq \sqrt{5}$$

$$-\sqrt{5} - 1 \leq \underbrace{2\text{Sen}2x + \text{Cos}2x - 1}_{F(x)} \leq \sqrt{5} - 1$$

$$[-\sqrt{5} - 1; \sqrt{5} - 1]$$

CLAVE: E

6. Calcular el valor de : $P = \cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^4 \frac{3\pi}{8}$

Resolución:

$$P = \cos^4 \frac{\pi}{8} + \sin^4 \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$P = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4 \left(\frac{\pi}{8} \right)$$

$$P = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} (0)$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{3}{4}$$

CLAVE: B

7. Simplificar la expresión : $S = \frac{1 + \text{Sen}2x + \text{Cos}2x}{1 + \text{Sen}2x - \text{Cos}2x}$

Resolución:

$$S = \frac{1 + \text{Cos}2x + \text{Sen}2x}{1 - \text{Cos}2x + \text{Sen}2x}$$

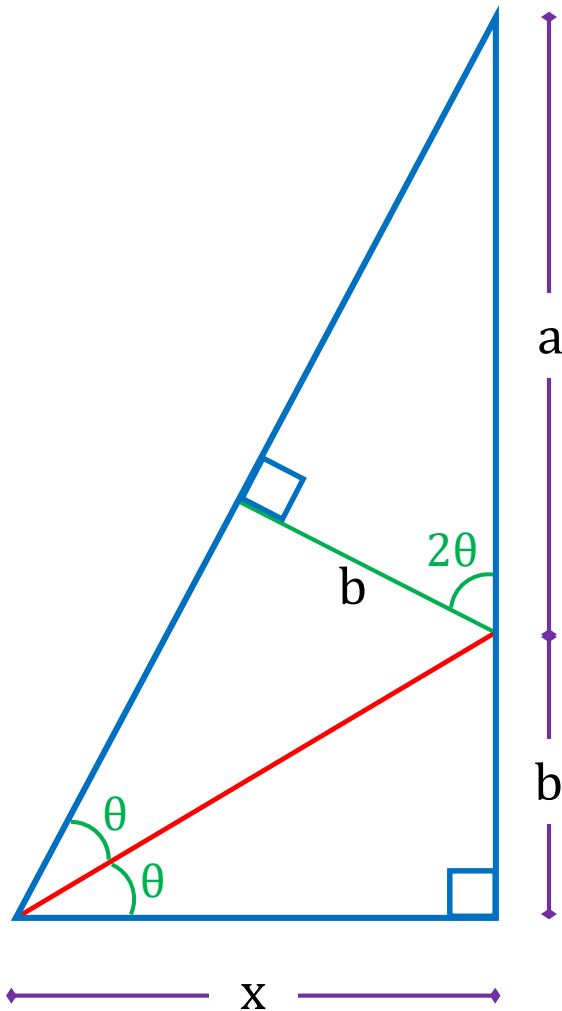
$$S = \frac{\cancel{2}\text{Cos}^2x + \cancel{2}\text{Sen}x\text{Cos}x}{\cancel{2}\text{Sen}^2x + \cancel{2}\text{Sen}x\text{Cos}x}$$

$$S = \frac{\text{Cos}x(\cancel{\text{Cos}x + \text{Sen}x})}{\text{Sen}x(\cancel{\text{Sen}x + \text{Cos}x})}$$

$$\therefore S = \text{Cot}x$$

CLAVE: B

8. Hallar x en la figura mostrada



Resolución:

➤ Del gráfico:

$$\tan \theta = \frac{b}{x}$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1 - \frac{b^2}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{b^2}{x^2}}$$

➤ PRP:

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{2}{\frac{2b^2}{x^2}}$$

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{x^2}{b^2}$$

$$x = b \cdot \sqrt{\frac{a+b}{a-b}}$$

➤ Del prob:

$$a=5 \text{ y } b=4$$

$$x = 4 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{5+4}{5-4}}$$

$$\therefore x = 12$$

CLAVE: C

9. Calcular “m” en la igualdad : $\frac{\text{Sen}x}{2} = \frac{\text{Sen}2x}{3} = \frac{\text{Sen}4x}{m}$

Resolución:

$$\frac{\text{Sen}x}{2} = \frac{\text{Sen}2x}{3} = \frac{\text{Sen}4x}{m}$$

$$\diamondsuit \quad 3\cancel{\text{Sen}x} = 2 \cdot 2\cancel{\text{Sen}x}\text{Cos}x$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Cos}x = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\diamondsuit \quad m\cancel{\text{Sen}2x} = 3 \cdot 2\cancel{\text{Sen}2x}\text{Cos}2x$$

$$\rightarrow m = 6\text{Cos}2x$$

$$m = 6(2\text{Cos}^2x - 1)$$

$$m = 6\left(2 \times \frac{9}{16} - 1\right)$$

$$m = 6\left(\frac{9}{8} - 1\right)$$

$$m = 6\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{3}{4}$$

CLAVE: C

10. Calcular $\cos 2x$ de: $\sqrt{2}\cos\theta = \cos x + \cos^3 x \quad \wedge \quad \sqrt{2}\sin\theta = \sin x - \sin^3 x$

Resolución: $\diamond \sqrt{2}\cos\theta = \cos x + \cos^3 x$

$AL^2:$ $2\cos^2\theta = \cos^2 x + 2\cos^4 x + \cos^6 x$

$\diamond \sqrt{2}\sin\theta = \sin x - \sin^3 x$

$AL^2:$ $2\sin^2\theta = \sin^2 x - 2\sin^4 x + \sin^6 x$

$$2(\underbrace{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta}_1) = \underbrace{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}_1 + 2(\underbrace{\cos^4 x - \sin^4 x}_{\cos 2x}) + \underbrace{\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x}_{\frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8}\cos 4x}$$

$$\frac{3}{8}(1 - \cos 4x) = 2\cos 2x$$

$$3\cos^2 2x = 8\cos 2x$$

$$3(1 - \cos^2 2x) = 8\cos 2x$$

$$3\cos^2 2x + 8\cos 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos 2x = \frac{1}{3} \\ \cos 2x = -3 \end{array} \right.$$

CLAVE: B

11. Dada la igualdad: $\cos 4x + 4\cos 2x = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sin^4 x - 3$, calcule el valor de : $S = \frac{5\cos 2x - 4}{5\cos 2x + 4}$

Resolución:

$$\underbrace{3 + 4\cos 2x + \cos 4x}_{8\cos^4 x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin^4 x$$

$$\tan^4 x = 16$$

$$\tan^2 x = 4$$

$$\cos 2x = \frac{1 - \tan^2 x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$$

$$\cos 2x = \frac{1 - 4}{1 + 4}$$

$$5\cos 2x = -3$$

$$S = \frac{-3 - 4}{-3 + 4}$$

$$\therefore S = -7$$

CLAVE: C

12. Reducir la expresión :

$$\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + 2\cos 32\theta}}}}}$$

, Si: $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{64}$

Resolución:

$$\sqrt{2 + 2\cos 2x}$$

$$\sqrt{2(1 + \cos 2x)}$$

$$\sqrt{2(2\cos^2 x)}$$

$$\sqrt{4\cos^2 x}$$

$$2|\cos x|$$

Si $x \in \text{IC}$:

$$2\cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \underbrace{\sqrt{2 + 2\cos 32\theta}}_{2\cos 16\theta}}}}}} \\ &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{2\cos 8\theta} \\ &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{2.5cm}}_{2\cos 4\theta} \\ &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{3.5cm}}_{2\cos 2\theta} \\ &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{4.5cm}}_{2\cos \theta} \end{aligned}$$

$\times 32$

$0 < 32\theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$

CLAVE: B

13. Calcule el máximo valor de : $S = \frac{3 + \cos 4x}{\tan^2 x + \cot^2 x}$

Resolución:

$$S = \frac{4 \left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4x \right)}{\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}} \longrightarrow x \neq \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{4(\cancel{\sin^4 x} + \cancel{\cos^4 x})}{\frac{\cancel{\sin^4 x} + \cancel{\cos^4 x}}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}}$$

$$S = 4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x$$

$$S = \sin^2 2x$$

$$2x \neq k\pi$$

$$-1 \leq \sin 2x \leq 1 \quad \wedge \quad \sin 2x \neq 0$$

$$0 < \underbrace{\sin^2 2x}_S \leq 1$$

$$\therefore S_{\max} = 1$$

CLAVE: E

14. Si se tiene que: $3\sec\theta = 2\csc\theta$ calcule el valor de: $S = \frac{3\csc 2\theta + 2\sec 2\theta}{\sec 2\theta \cdot \csc 2\theta}$

Resolución:

$$S = \frac{\cancel{3\csc 2\theta}}{\sec 2\theta \cdot \cancel{\csc 2\theta}} + \frac{\cancel{2\sec 2\theta}}{\cancel{\sec 2\theta} \cdot \csc 2\theta}$$

$$S = 3\cos 2\theta + 2\sin 2\theta$$

Reemplazando:

$$S = 3 \times \frac{5}{13} + 2 \times \frac{12}{13}$$

$$S = \frac{15 + 24}{13}$$

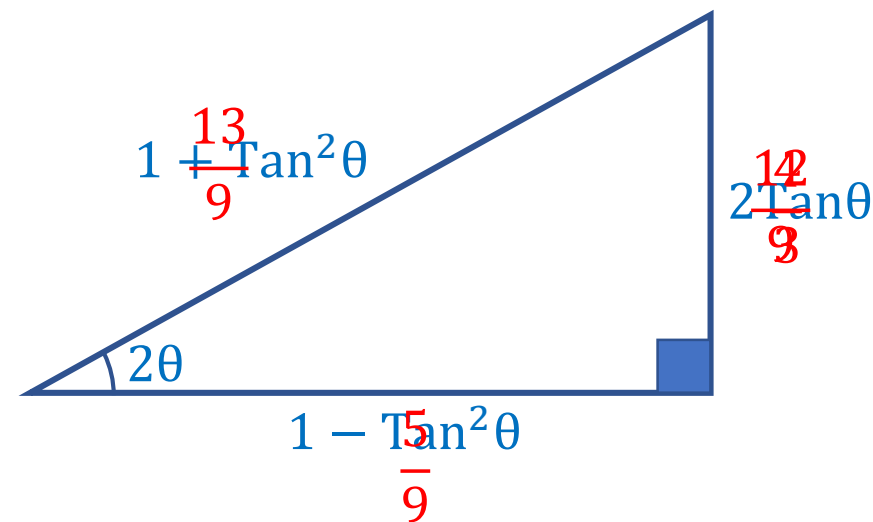
$$\therefore S = 3$$

CLAVE: C

$$3\sec\theta = 2\csc\theta$$

$$\frac{3}{\cos\theta} = \frac{2}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{2}{3}$$



15. Si se tiene que: $2\text{Sen}\alpha = \text{Sen}\theta + \text{Cos}\theta$, calcular el valor de: $E = \frac{\text{Cos}2\alpha + \text{Cos}^2(45^\circ + \theta)}{\text{Cos}^2(45^\circ + \theta)}$

Resolución:

$$\cancel{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{2}\text{Sen}\alpha = \cancel{\sqrt{2}}\text{Sen}(\theta + 45^\circ)$$

AL^2 :

$$\underbrace{2\text{Sen}^2\alpha}_{1 - \text{Cos}2\alpha} = \underbrace{\text{Sen}^2(\theta + 45^\circ)}_{1 - \text{Cos}^2(\theta + 45^\circ)}$$

$$1 - \text{Cos}2\alpha = 1 - \text{Cos}^2(\theta + 45^\circ)$$

$$\text{Cos}2\alpha = \text{Cos}^2(\theta + 45^\circ)$$

$$E = \frac{\text{Cos}2\alpha + \text{Cos}2\alpha}{\text{Cos}2\alpha}$$

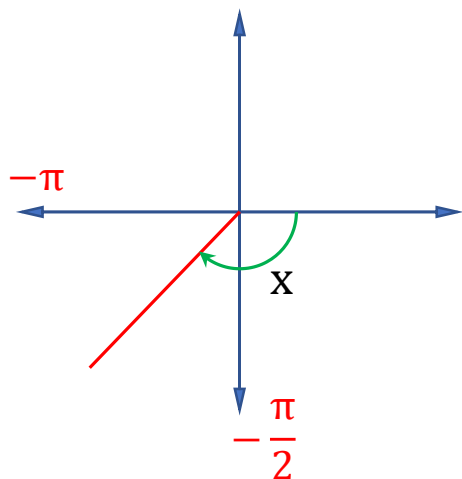
$$\therefore E = 2$$

CLAVE: B

16. Si se tiene que: $-2\pi < x < 0$ y además $\text{Cos}x < 0 \wedge \text{Tan}x > 0$; reducir la expresión: $E = \sqrt{1 + \text{Sen}x} + \sqrt{1 - \text{Sen}x}$

Resolución:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Cos}x < 0 \\ \text{Tan}x > 0 \end{array} \right\} x \in \text{III C}$$



$$-\pi < x < -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{x}{2} < -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

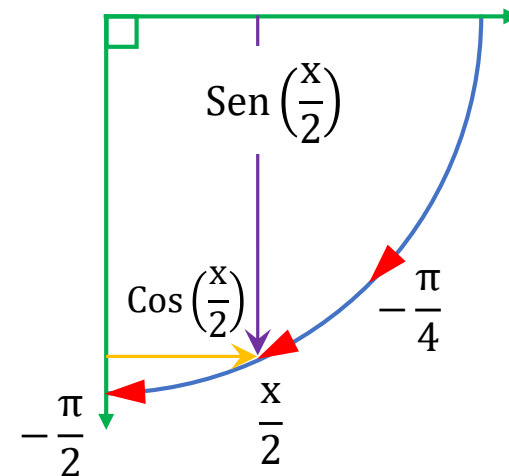
$$E = \sqrt{1 + \text{Sen}2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} + \sqrt{1 - \text{Sen}2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$$

$$E = \sqrt{\left[\text{Sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \text{Cos}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right]^2} + \sqrt{\left[\text{Sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \text{Cos}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right]^2}$$

$$E = \underbrace{\left|\text{Sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \text{Cos}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right|}_{(-)} + \underbrace{\left|\text{Sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \text{Cos}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right|}_{(-)}$$

$$E = -\text{Sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \text{Cos}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \text{Sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \text{Cos}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore E = -2\text{Sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

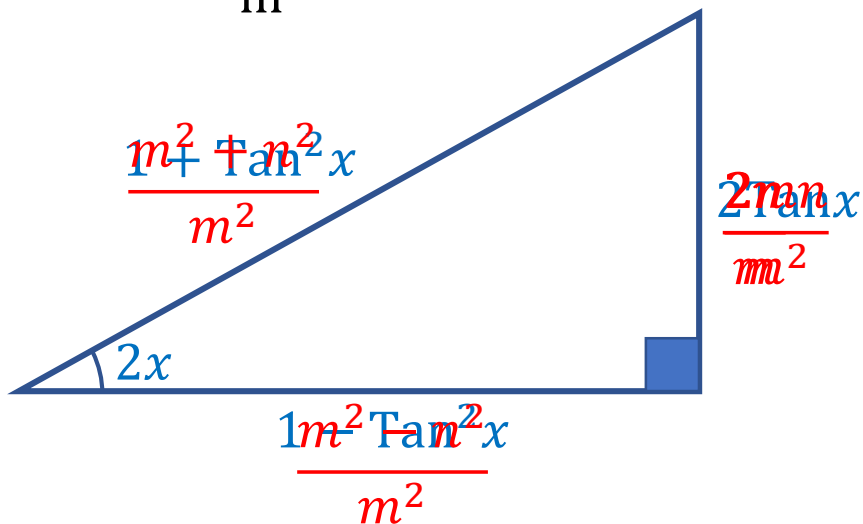


CLAVE: A

17. Si se tiene que $m \tan x - n = 0$, reducir la expresión: $E = (m \cos 2x + n \sin 2x)(m \sin 2x - n \cos 2x)$

Resolución:

$$\tan x = \frac{n}{m}$$



$$E = (m \cos 2x + n \sin 2x)(m \sin 2x - n \cos 2x)$$

$$E = \left(\frac{m(m^2 - n^2)}{m^2 + n^2} + \frac{n \cdot 2mn}{m^2 + n^2} \right) \left(\frac{m \cdot 2mn}{m^2 + n^2} - \frac{n(m^2 - n^2)}{m^2 + n^2} \right)$$

$$E = \left(\frac{m(m^2 - n^2 + 2n^2)}{m^2 + n^2} \right) \left(\frac{n(2m^2 - m^2 + n^2)}{m^2 + n^2} \right)$$

$$\therefore E = mn$$

CLAVE: C

18. Calcular el valor de: $E = \left(\sec \frac{2\pi}{7} - 1 \right) \tan \frac{3\pi}{7}$

Resolución:

$$E = \tan \frac{2\pi}{7} \tan \frac{\pi}{7} \tan \frac{3\pi}{7}$$

$$\text{Sea: } \theta = \frac{k\pi}{7}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$7\theta = k\pi$$

$$4\theta + 3\theta = k\pi$$

$$4\theta = k\pi - 3\theta$$

$$\tan 4\theta = \tan(k\pi - 3\theta)$$

$$\tan 4\theta = -\tan 3\theta$$

$$\tan 4x = \frac{4\tan x - 4\tan^3 x}{1 - 4\tan^2 x + \tan^4 x}$$

$$\tan 3x = \frac{3\tan x - \tan^3 x}{1 - 3\tan^2 x}$$

$$\frac{4\tan\theta - 4\tan^3\theta}{1 - 4\tan^2\theta + \tan^4\theta} = \frac{-3\tan\theta + \tan^3\theta}{1 - 3\tan^2\theta}$$

$$(4\tan\theta - 4\tan^3\theta)(1 - 3\tan^2\theta) = (1 - 4\tan^2\theta + \tan^4\theta)(-3\tan\theta + \tan^3\theta)$$

$$4\tan\theta - 16\tan^3\theta + 12\tan^5\theta = -3\tan\theta + 13\tan^3\theta - 7\tan^5\theta + \tan^7\theta$$

$$\tan^7\theta - 19\tan^5\theta + 29\tan^3\theta - 7\tan\theta = 0$$

$$\tan\theta(\tan^6\theta - 19\tan^4\theta + 29\tan^2\theta - 7) = 0$$

$$\tan^6\theta - 19\tan^4\theta + 29\tan^2\theta - 7 = 0$$

$$\tan\theta_1 \cdot \tan\theta_2 \cdot \tan\theta_3 \cdot \tan\theta_4 \cdot \tan\theta_5 \cdot \tan\theta_6 = -7$$

$$\tan\frac{\pi}{7} \cdot \tan\frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \tan\frac{3\pi}{7} \cdot \underbrace{\tan\frac{4\pi}{7}}_{-\tan\frac{3\pi}{7}} \cdot \underbrace{\tan\frac{5\pi}{7}}_{-\tan\frac{2\pi}{7}} \cdot \underbrace{\tan\frac{6\pi}{7}}_{-\tan\frac{\pi}{7}} = \cancel{-7} \longrightarrow \left(\tan\frac{\pi}{7} \tan\frac{2\pi}{7} \tan\frac{3\pi}{7} \right)^2 = 7$$

$$\therefore \tan\frac{\pi}{7} \tan\frac{2\pi}{7} \tan\frac{3\pi}{7} = \sqrt{7}$$

CLAVE: D

19. Calcular el valor de: $S = \cos \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{7}$

Resolución:

$$2\sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot S = \underbrace{2\sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{7}}_{\sin \frac{2\pi}{7}} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{7}$$

$$2 \cdot 2\sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot S = \underbrace{2 \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{7}}_{\sin \frac{4\pi}{7}} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{7}$$

$$2 \cdot 4\sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot S = \underbrace{2 \cdot \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} \cdot \cos \frac{4\pi}{7}}_{\sin \frac{8\pi}{7}}$$

$$8\sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot S = \sin \frac{8\pi}{7}$$

$$8\sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot S = \sin \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{7} \right)$$

$$\cancel{8\sin \frac{\pi}{7} \cdot S} = \cancel{-\sin \frac{\pi}{7}}$$

$$\therefore S = -\frac{1}{8}$$

CLAVE: C

20. Reducir la expresión: $S = \left(1 + \sec \frac{2\pi}{7}\right) \left(1 + \sec \frac{4\pi}{7}\right) \left(1 + \sec \frac{8\pi}{7}\right)$

Resolución:

$$S = \left(\frac{\cancel{\tan \frac{2\pi}{7}}}{\tan \frac{\pi}{7}} \right) \left(\frac{\cancel{\tan \frac{4\pi}{7}}}{\cancel{\tan \frac{2\pi}{7}}} \right) \left(\frac{\tan \frac{8\pi}{7}}{\tan \frac{4\pi}{7}} \right)$$

$$S = \frac{\tan \left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{7} \right)}{\tan \frac{\pi}{7}}$$

$$S = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{7}}{\tan \frac{\pi}{7}}$$

$\therefore S = 1$

CLAVE: "C"

UNI 2016 – II:

Si $\text{Tan}x + \text{Cot}x = \frac{5}{2}$ y $M = \frac{\text{Sen}(45^\circ + x)}{\text{Sen}(135^\circ + x)}$ Calcule M^2

- A) 2 B) 9 C) 16 D) 25 E) 36

Resolución:

$$\text{Tan}x + \text{Cot}x = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow 2\text{Csc}2x = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow \text{Sen}2x = \frac{4}{5}$$

- Calcule M^2

$$M = \frac{\text{Sen}(45^\circ + x)}{\text{Sen}(135^\circ + x)}$$

$$M = \frac{\text{Sen}(45^\circ + x)}{\text{Sen}(90^\circ + 45^\circ + x)}$$

$$M = \frac{\text{Sen}(45^\circ + x)}{\text{Cos}(45^\circ + x)}$$

AL²: $M^2 = \frac{\text{Sen}^2(45^\circ + x)}{\text{Cos}^2(45^\circ + x)}$

$$M^2 = \frac{2\text{Sen}^2(45^\circ + x)}{2\text{Cos}^2(45^\circ + x)}$$

$$M^2 = \frac{1 - \text{Cos}(90^\circ + 2x)}{1 + \text{Cos}(90^\circ + 2x)}$$

$$M^2 = \frac{1 + \text{Sen}2x}{1 - \text{Sen}2x}$$

$$M^2 = \frac{1 + \frac{4}{5}}{1 - \frac{4}{5}}$$

$$M^2 = \frac{9}{1}$$

$\therefore M^2 = 9$

Clave: B

UNI 2015 – II:

Si para $\varphi \in [0; 2\pi]$ se tiene $\text{Sen}\varphi + \text{Cos}\varphi + \text{Sen}2\varphi = [\text{Sen}\varphi + \text{Cos}\varphi + A]^2 + B$, entonces $(2A + 4B)$ es igual a:

- A) -1 B) -2 C) -3 D) -4 E) -5

Resolución:

$$J = \text{Sen}\varphi + \text{Cos}\varphi + \text{Sen}2\varphi$$

$$J = \text{Sen}\varphi + \text{Cos}\varphi + \text{Sen}2\varphi + 1 - 1$$

$$J = \text{Sen}\varphi + \text{Cos}\varphi + \underbrace{1 + \text{Sen}2\varphi}_{(\text{Sen}\varphi + \text{Cos}\varphi)^2} - 1$$

$$J = \underbrace{(\text{Sen}\varphi + \text{Cos}\varphi)^2 + (\text{Sen}\varphi + \text{Cos}\varphi) + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}}_{\left(\text{Sen}\varphi + \text{Cos}\varphi + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} - 1$$

$$J = \underbrace{\left(\text{Sen}\varphi + \text{Cos}\varphi + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}_{\frac{1}{2} = A} - \underbrace{\frac{5}{4}}_{-\frac{5}{4} = B} = [\text{Sen}\varphi + \text{Cos}\varphi + A]^2 + B$$

Piden : $(2A + 4B)$

$$2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 4\left(-\frac{5}{4}\right)$$

-4

Clave: D

UNI 2014 – I:

Calcule el valor aproximado de: $E = \cot 4^\circ - 7$

A) 7,07

B) 8,07

C) 9,07

D) 10,1

E) 11,2

Resolución:

$$E = \cot 4^\circ - 7$$

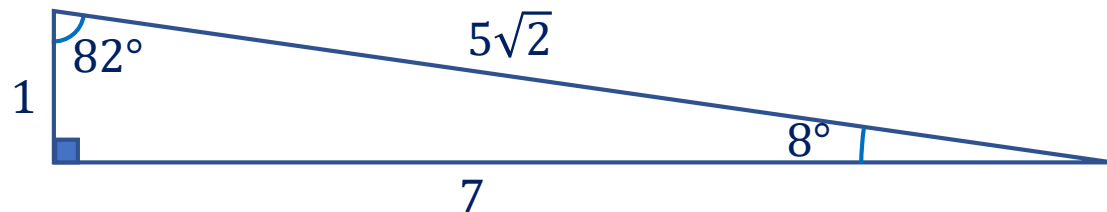
$$E = \csc 8^\circ + \cot 8^\circ - 7$$

$$E = 5\sqrt{2} + \cancel{7} - \cancel{7}$$

$$E = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$E = 5(1.4142)$$

$$\therefore E = 7,07$$



Clave: A

UNI 2013 – I:

Si $\sec x = \csc 2\theta - \cot 2\theta$, determine: $E = \frac{\sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 x}{2 - \cot \theta + \cos x}$

- A) -1 B) 0 C) $\frac{1}{2}$ D) 1 E) $\frac{3}{2}$

Resolución:

- $\sec x = \csc 2\theta - \cot 2\theta$

$$\sec x = \tan \theta \rightarrow \cos x = \cot \theta$$

- Piden: $E = \frac{\sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 x}{2 - \cot \theta + \cos x}$

$$E = \frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta - \tan^2 x}{2 - \cancel{\cos x} + \cancel{\cos x}}$$

$$E = \frac{1 + \overbrace{\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x}^1}{2}$$

$$\therefore E = 1$$

Clave: D



FIN DE LA SESIÓN

PRACTICA Y APRENDERÁS